

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 36.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 10,905.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE OUTLOOK REGARDING THE RAILROAD RATE WAR.

Raging Rivers—The Death Penalty—Valuable Diamond—Labor Troubles—Foreign News.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

The Transcontinental Railroad War.

New York, April 2d.—A tangible result of the Transcontinental meeting yesterday was the formation of a Pacific pool to be the Atchison in its domain, the two roads—one for the South, including the Atchison and Southern Pacific, and one for the North, including the Atchison, Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific. The Atchison has been added to the Southern Pacific in its demand for arbitration of the percentages underlined by the two pools. It is this result that Huntington and others present desired to bring before their colleagues in the conference in interest before perfecting a final agreement. Huntington says nothing was consummated yesterday. "We had a little meeting and talked and got one or two things done," he said. "The general result of conversation was more pool, but it will probably be thirty days before troubles will be fixed up. At the same time they will be fixed up in one or two days. It may decide to advance rates in a few days and settle up the differences afterward and again we may not have a pool." A. T. Stewart, president of the Pacific Mail, says it looks as though the transcontinental pool were coming together. "I think they are counting on Pacific Mail joining them as a factor," he said. "The sentiment of the Pacific Mail Board is to continue making any further contracts with the Pacific roads. I think the Board wants Pacific Mail to stand on its own resources."

Kierman's News Agency sent out the following: "As far as I can learn, it was agreed yesterday to make two or three percentages to be arbitrated, and it was agreed upon that the rates between the two roads will be fixed up in one or two days. It may decide to advance rates in a few days and settle up the differences afterward and again we may not have a pool." A. T. Stewart, president of the Pacific Mail, says it looks as though the transcontinental pool were coming together. "I think they are counting on Pacific Mail joining them as a factor," he said. "The sentiment of the Pacific Mail Board is to continue making any further contracts with the Pacific roads. I think the Board wants Pacific Mail to stand on its own resources."

Chattanooga—The Controversy.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), April 2d.—There is no improvement in the condition of affairs here, and the strike continues. The border has been largely increased to day, and at 8 p.m., the river reached 52 feet, and is rising an inch a hour. The river has been falling all day at London, Rockwood, Dayton and so on, and it is expected to reach maximum at that point to-morrow.

Montgomery (Ala.). April 2d.—Specialists to the *Advertiser* from Rome, Ga., place the loss there at \$1,500,000. At Selma the gas works are submerged, and the city is in darkness. A steamboat reached there to-morrow. The river is now 52 feet above the low water mark. The two rivers are now joined, and the loss of life and property cannot be yet conjectured. Actual measurement makes the flood five feet nine inches, not six m. while their opponents are perfectly equipped in that respect.

Read a Third Time.

LONDON, April 2d.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the bill repealing the Contagious Diseases Act passed the Committee stage.

French Naval Orders.

PARIS, April 2d.—The French Government has issued orders for the immediate reorganization of the third marine division to the Levant. The ironclads Marceau and Vauquois will leave London to-night. The torpedo flotilla will remain.

Paris—The Decazeville Situation.

PARIS, April 2d.—The situation at Decazeville is still hanging fire, and the Public Prosecutor will arrive in Decazeville to-morrow, to find the workers still in arms.

Castor's Patients.

PARIS, April 2d.—Majority of M. Pasteur's Russian patient's will leave for home to-morrow, their wounds having entirely healed.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER FOR SPRING TROUBLES.

**Grateful Witnesses
RECITE THE STORY.**

BOTH MALARIA AND RHEUMATISM.
Months ago I had occasion to publicly testify to the rare curative properties of Swift's Specific in the treatment of rheumatism, from which I had suffered for several years. I am again constrained to bear testimony to the virtue of this famous medicine in the treatment of another and quite different disease.

During my late visit to the North I was stricken down with malaria fever, and at times my recovery was extremely doubtful. At this period of my sickness, however, a copy of an Atlanta paper came to hand in which was a certificate from some person connected with success Swift's Specific in a similar case. I bought a bottle with me, I immediately commenced taking it, and I am proud to say that good results followed at once. I then procured a few bottles from Boston, and continued to take three doses daily until I recovered my health perfectly, a result largely due to that valuable preparation, S. S. S.

Gratefully,
SIDNEY HERBERT,
Atlanta, January 1886.

INTERESTING TEXAS GIRL CASE.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiries as to the use of my little girl, I assure you that she has been suffering from rheumatism for ten years, and has been afflicted with diseases of the hip-joint, and although she has been rendered permanently lame, her abscesses have healed and her health is good. I have every reason to believe that she owes her restoration to the use of S. S. S., by which her blood has been purified, and she invigorated. In all she has taken some bottles, and is still keeping up its use. I cheerfully say, that saying that I have great faith in S. S. S., and to its healing and blood-purifying properties I attribute the restoration of my little girl to perfect health. Yours truly,

A. P. BOYD,
Editor North Texas, Paris, Texas.
January 20, 1886.

BLOOD POISON.

Three years ago I contracted blood poison. I took mercury and potash for six months without any benefit. Then I took Swift's Specific, and soon dried up every symptom of the disease. I recommend S. S. S. on every occasion, as it is really a boon to humanity, and every one suffering with blood poison can take it with great confidence.

PROF. EDWIN BAAR,
234 East Thirty-second street,
New York, January 13, 1886.

RELEIVING Suffering Humanity for a Period of over 50 Years

A GREAT NATIONAL REMEDY STANDING THE TEST OF TIME.
RELIEVING Suffering Humanity for a Period of over 50 Years
Cleanses the system of the baneful effects of
MERCURY POISON
And gives the victim a new lease upon life

MRS. HEARN'S STATEMENT.

I have been troubled with eczema of my face for the past three years and a half. My entire face was covered with it, and it rendered me so conspicuous that it was impossible to appear in public. I consulted the physicians, and they recommended others a celebrated specialist in diseases of the skin, who treated me during the first winter without the slightest perceptible benefit. I then tried the sulphur treatment and various advertised medicines with little or no effect. I visited several springs, including the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and remained there two years.

At the latter point I placed myself under treatment of one of the leading physicians. Although my general health was greatly improved, the springs failed to accomplish the object of my visit. The eczema still clung to me, and was a great source of inconvenience and discomfort. After returning I was finally convinced that I would find no remedy except in Swift's Specific. That she herself had been raised from bed by S. S. S. so strongly advised me to try it that I began, with little faith on my own part, and little encouragement from others. I have taken it for two or three months, and the result is that the disease is practically cured, there being but slight traces now. Swift's Specific is certainly a wonderful remedy, and I feel very grateful that I ever found it. I believe it will benefit others, and am ready to answer personally any inquiries in reference to its effects upon me.

Mrs. E. HEARN,
36 East Ninth street, New York.
December 25, 1885.

BLOOD POISON RELIEVED.

Three years ago I was afflicted with that most horrible of diseases, blood poison. In vain I sought help from the medical profession, changing doctors two or three times. Various remedies had been used, but none of them had been successful. I could see myself failing every day. My weight was reduced from 150 to 117 pounds in six weeks. I could see no hope of living situated as I was, and was so desperate at times that I felt like taking my life. Friends interceded, and urged me to go to the New York College Hospital, and they told us the same thing. We then took her to the hospital, and I could live but slightly longer. She was then carried to my house, where she awaited patiently the coming of death as her only relief. We saw the advertisement of the Swift Specific Co., and as a "drowning man grasps at a straw," we went to the office of the company, and the physician told me to try it—that it could cure her. She had lost a great deal of flesh, and strength, and seemed fully to give her medicine after what we had been told. However, we commenced the S. S. S., and kept it up a month before we began to see any improvement. From that time on her general health improved, and she was soon restored to health. The discharge increased so much that it frightened us, but the cancer came away in great sloughs and lumps. For two months now there has been no hemorrhage, no sign of a discharge. Thank God, my mother is well.

J. H. BROWN,
Hornellsville, Steuben county, N. Y.
Nov. 30, 1885.

CATARH AND BLOOD TAINT.

I have been a sufferer for years from catarh and blood taint. After the application of all the known remedies for such diseases, I found myself last summer on the very verge of the grave. Nothing seemed to do me good. At last I commenced to take S. S. S., and have taken in all eighteen bottles. Before I had taken the second bottle I felt a decided improvement, and to-day one would never think that I had been such a wreck and curdled by that wonderful remedy. It stands at the head of all blood remedies, and is a blessing to all mankind.

Mrs. E. J. COSNAHAN,
Richmond, Va., June 29, 1885.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

For thirty years I have suffered from rheumatism. I tried every known treatment, but got no permanent good effect. Swift's Specific has cured me entirely.

O. F. REESE, with Howe Scale Co.,
Albany, N. Y., June 20, 1885.



Heard Everywhere.

FROM ALABAMA.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism over three years. Two years of the time I could not walk a step; could not even stand on my feet. My joints were all swollen, and some of them running sores. I commenced taking S. S. S., and in six weeks was walking. I consider that I am cured of the worst case of rheumatism that other heard of, and Swift's Specific did the work.

THE PEPPER.

Salem, Ala., January 21, 1886.

We know the above statement to be true. We are sure that the medicine (S. S. S.) does what it claims. The day we gave it to him he could not stand upon his feet—had no use of his limbs whatever. We make this statement cheerfully, as the result of our own observation.

ADAMS BROS. & CO.,
Dealers in General Merchandise,
Salem, Ala., January 21, 1886.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS FROM ONE BOTTLE.

I have for the past five years been suffering from what the physicians told me was malaria poisoning. Have taken a great deal of medicine for it, many times going through a course, feasting on quinine, etc., but esto no relief. I have taken one bottle of S. S. S., and I have no more pain, and no bad feeling, and am free from the disease. It has helped my appetite greatly and built me up generally.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, 332 Third ave.,
New York, December 9, 1885.

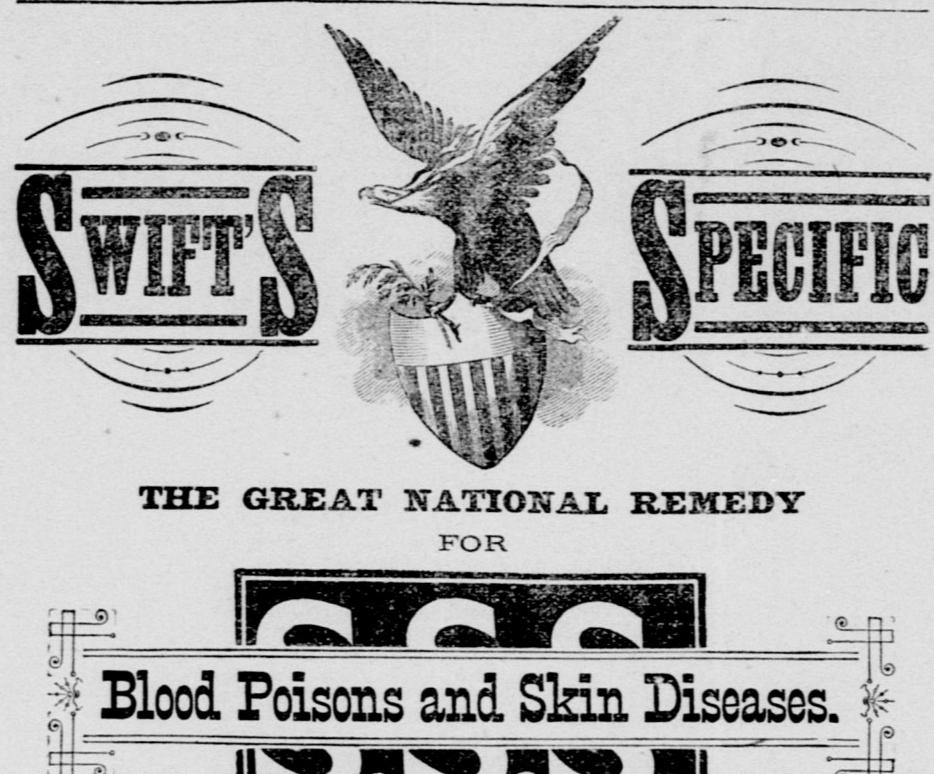
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PROF. EDWIN BAAR,
234 East Thirty-second street,
New York, January 13, 1886.

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE.

A RECORD OF FIFTY YEARS.



THE GREAT NATIONAL REMEDY
FOR

BLOOD POISONS AND SKIN DISEASES.

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FOR

FRUIT-GROWERS' COUNCIL.

THE CONTRACT BETWEEN PORTER BROS. AND THE FRUIT UNION.

Interesting Discussion Between Directors of the Two Fruit Organizations.

On Tuesday last the fruit-growers in the vicinity of Courtland met at Bump & Houston's Hall, in that village, to discuss the subject of fruit transportation, and hear a report from the Trustees of the California Fruit Union regarding the contract the latter had entered into with Porter Bros. & Co., who are to act as the Eastern agents of the corporation. The meeting was presided over by J. A. T. Reynolds, E. H. Cowing acted as Secretary. The meeting was large, the importance of which was given in these columns on Wednesday morning.

The Union was represented by four Directors—A. T. Hatch, President; L. W. Buck, Manager; F. C. De Long, Treasurer, and Sol Runyon, Washington, D. C., representing Porter Bros. & Co., the agents of the Union, was also present and took part in the deliberations.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatch to read the agreement that the Trustees had executed and delivered to Porter Bros. & Co.

THE CONTRACT.

Mr. Hatch took the door and read as follows:

This agreement made this 12th day of March, A. D. 1889, between the California Fruit Union, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Illinois, a party of the first part;

A. A. long sald party of the second part, as agent for all the fruit in the Missouri, Mississippi, rivers, and all territory east of said river, and all territory to sea, to sell products which it shall be shipped to said territory, and whose sale it shall control.

It agreed to notify said agent by telegraph, speech, or mail, all sales made by telegraph, number and contents of each car, and to send same by letter.

That certain products shall be shipped to the order of said agent from the time it may be loaded on cars for shipment.

It agreed that said agent shall be entitled to retain on account of all sums paid or incurred by said agent in the purchase of said products; and such sales as its remittance of the gross amount of

5. It guarantees to said party of the second part, the freight and carriage on the products sold, the sale of which shall have been effected by the party of the first part;

6. To agree that said party of the second part, will be entitled to receive payment of all the expenses of said products, and the amount of the same, to be paid by the party of the first part;

7. That it will act as agent of the said California Fruit Union upon the terms herein set forth.

8. That it will appoint efficient sub-agents in all the cities in said territory where carriages and teams are to be used, and will make every reasonable effort to affect sales of such products.

9. That it will all the sub-agents who sell all such products and advance the freightage and carriage thereof, and it shall not be entitled to any interest on

4. That it will pay all expenses incurred in the way in the conduct of the business herein described, except those of the party of the first part;

5. That it will give to said California Fruit Union a full list of all such sub-agents as they may desire.

6. That upon the sale of said products, it will render an account of such sales and will pay to the party of the first part the amount of the same less the amount of said freight and carriage.

7. That it will all the sub-agents who sell all such products and advance the freightage and carriage thereof, and it shall not be entitled to any interest on

13-car train?

POINT TO SHIP THE EARLY FRUIT.

Sol Runyon—We have given Mr. Porter the privilege of buying up and shipping in the early season, so that he can get the best price for his fruit.

Benjamin Bates—When the train is filled with the fruit of the eastern market; we have no place to go around, see about it and the train is filled?

Mr. Hatch—That is all the reason why we have to go around to see about it and the train is filled?

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DAILY RECORD-UNION
CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY APRIL 3, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. F. FISHER is sole agent for this paper in advertising and visiting. He is authority to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

FRANCE.—The first clause of the Polish bill has been adopted in the Prussian Diet. French journals take a gloomy view of the situation in the East....Great opposition is manifested in England to the granting of a Parliament to Ireland. The *Pall Mall Gazette* attacks the government's decision. The latest situation at Decazeville, France, is still strained....Pastor's well-bitten patients have nearly all returned to Russia, their wounds healed....A final strong remonstrance is to be presented to the Greek Government by the Powers....Silver in London, 40¢; coins, 10¢-16¢; 4s, 114¢.

EASTERN.—Jeff. Wilson's execution at Lexington, Mo., was witnessed by 5,000 people....Highwaymen were captured in another Alderman has been arrested in New York for corruption....Nearly all the prominent city officials of East St. Louis have been indicted for criminality....Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, en route to California....A remarkably rich silver discovery is reported from Dakota....A diamond worth \$100,000 is said to have been found in South Carolina....The railroad rates of the country, and roads, are to be restored to the old basis....Government bonds are quoted in New York at 126 for 1997; 112 for 4s; sterling, \$4 87 64 & 89; 100 for 3s; silver bars, 102¢.

INDIA.—The Indians are petitioning Congress not to tax the manufacture of chrome iron....General Crook has been transferred from the Department of Arizona to the Department of the Platte....Division of the Pacific....Consideration of the labor arbitration bill occupied the time of the House yesterday.

PACIFIC STORM.—John Tytus committed suicide at Oakland....A moving car killed Andrew Cooper, of the Amador county road service....J. H. Hayes' residence at Red Bluff, Phillips, the dissenting Prentiss juror, has been arrested at Hollister on a charge of perjury....D. D. Beddoe, the actor injured at Colusa recently, has died in his wounds....Burton "cracked" safety on Vesuvius, a fall of sixteen feet severely injured Patrick Rogers at Boston Ravine, Nevada county,....W. L. Johnson, a soldier near Columbia, Thornton county, who rat poison, was shot and killed at Glatzbach at Monterey....Thomas Evans was killed in a well near Walla Walla, W. T....Johnson, a Government employee, has been found dead in bed at Victoria, B. C.

THE NECESSITY FOR PERSONAL PATRIOTIC ACTIVITY.

In turbulence, disquiet and attrition of ideas and aims, now so manifest throughout the country, the lover of free institutions sees danger. It is very true that out of such workings of the public mind and the friction of ideas concerning policies for the country, and the rights of so-called classes, must come the truth and the ultimate triumph of the right. But the public mind is oftenest impotent of this outcome, and hence comes appeals to unlawful methods. We are of those, however, who believe in the vitality of that which a great thinker once termed "the national heart." There is disquiet now, violence and infraction of the guaranteed rights of the people. But there has been no serious manifestation as yet, that the national heart has greatly lessened its vigor. When its vitality is closely assailed the nation will rise up with a patriotic impulse that is now underestimated. Still there is danger to free institutions, and it is imminent when there is clear evidence of such a decline of the patriotic sentiment that it cannot be easily rallied to repeat actual assault. The duty of all men who appreciate the blessings of free government is constant in such times as these, to recall the public thought to all that is meant by disorder, and all that is involved in attempts to accomplish ends outside of the bounds of the law—the edicts of the popular will. The American people must be honest with themselves. They cannot repute any of their household but themselves. A free government, such as ours, with a substructure such as is found in our fundamental declaration of principles on which rest human rights, being dependent upon public will, is menaced whenever that will is not manifested actively according to the methods of the law. And this applies, not only to the open and forcible, but to insidious influences. Schemes accomplished by manipulation of the ballot, by conspiracies to deceive the voters of the country, or to make untrue expressions of their will, all have a tendency to weaken faith in the American system and to invite assault. The control of the caucuses and the primary, to make them falsely representative of the best thought of the citizens, is something more than a menace, though perhaps not so immediate a danger as open and violent infraction of personal rights. The national heart will, under bitter trial, be true to the principles of free government, and when the necessity comes for invoking the patriotism of the country will rise in arms. But citizens do not as fully appreciate, as they should, the fact that there are assaults upon political rights which ambition which, if not rebuked and checked, must in time take political control almost wholly out of the hands that should guide and finally throttle the patriotic sense. At every outbreak of the people in given sections that trespasses upon the rights of men under the law, there is a quickening of this patriotic sense, just as there now is, when the fear obtains of conflicts. But without effort this will not always be. The methods of the politically unscrupulous in managing ward, town and city caucuses, and in manipulating the machinery through which the popular will should be expressed, also infringe upon inalienable rights, and, if persisted in and permitted, will in time result in a single scheming class controlling all the machinery of government, from Town Council to Congress. Then revolution in some form must follow. So that, whether the danger is from the insidious assault of the political boss or the rioter, the duty of the good citizen is to be constantly active in quickening the national heart and in keeping it fully alive, not only to the rich endowments of the republic, but to the dangers that encompass it. This duty is becoming more and more imperative as the nation receives more and more of accessions to its population from countries where but vague, and most often distorted, ideas obtain regarding a government by the popular will. We ought never to have great uprisings against corruption in this

Government, for the full discharge of personal duty by citizens would render them unknown. If we will but bring to the conduct of public affairs the same jealousy for the law and the integrity of the fundamental principles of a free government that we do in the conduct of private business, for our private rights and personal privileges, the national heart would never need to be quickened, nor would there develop any serious menaces to free government. Laxity of morals in individuals of a community is invariably reflected in a lowered moral sense of the community as an aggregated force, in all its activities. So, too, neglect of duty and submission to encroachments upon the laws and their underlying principles result in an impoverishment of the public life currents, and as a consequence disorders and violence and resort to unlawful methods develop, precisely as do ulcers upon the body the tone of which is lowered. The salvation and preservation of the nation, therefore, is dependent upon the personal patriotic activity of every individual endowed with citizenship. Against such activity no sort of assault can prevail, no possible menace need be feared, whether it comes from the unrest of labor, the injection of the virus of Socialism, or the schemes of domestic foes.

THE MEMORIAL FOR LINCOLN.

The bill has passed the Senate for a national monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. This is as it should be. But will the House concur? The political dominance there never was friendly to Lincoln. Such part of the majority as were Union Democrats considered him overestimated, and were only tolerant of him. The party that put him into place so honored and respected the man, that its political opponent, though claiming as much of patriotic aim, naturally reviled. When he ceased to become merely a party man, and was accepted as a patriot, and the savior of the Union, a man for all the people and not for party, the Democracy simply yielded a grudging assent to the obsecracy world did to his heroism, honesty and far-sighted statesmanship. From those who fought against the Union, we will hear no uncertain sound. Probably they will favor the bill from the outset. They can do so with the best of birds, and the same man admits that he kills as many as 50,000 birds per year for their plumage alone. Bird killers on Long Island in four months in 1855 supplied New York with 70,000 bird skins. In Texas a demand was received lately for the plumes of 10,000 white egrets, and larger demands than that for herons plumes are annually made upon sportsmen. It is said that thousands of pairs of egrets were blotted out of existence on Southern shores last year, and that very soon the bird will become extinct. As to lesser birds, they are killed by the million for their heads, wings and tail feathers. All those sought are of the useful varieties. The wren tells of the birds worn on the hats and robes of even women he met recently in a New York street car. The list showed heads and wings of three starlings two foreign birds, seven warblers of three species, a large tern head and wings of three shore-larks, wings of seven shore-larks and grass-finches, half of a gulline, a small tern, a turnstone, a virgo, and a yellow-breasted chat. English statistics show that there were sold in one auction in London, during the four months ending April, 1854, 404,464 West Indian and Brazilian bird-skins and 356,389 East Indian, besides thousands of Imperial pheasants and birds-of-paradise. Black-birds, cat-birds, meadow-larks, orioles, gulls, cedar-birds, and a vast list of useful birds are becoming rare from the simple fact that fashion demands their lives. The Audubon Society has been formed at the East to stay the work of destruction; in its opposition, it will not be able to make its disuse effective. There should be a national monument to Lincoln, and any opposition to it will amount to confession of ancient enmity to the Union in whose cause he laid down his life. The current issue of the *Century* magazine speaks very timely of the true measure of the fame of Lincoln. It believes that his is the only figure that can possibly come into rivalry with Grant's. It concludes a brief eulogy of Lincoln by likening him to one who was a chosen chief, and not like a king according to his own or his immediate counsellors' idea of right and expediency; but the nation has done well to let him be the English minister, according to the dictates of a parliament merely; but as the Executive of the Nation at large in a true sense than man ever did before. He ruled with his finger on the people's pulse, and his ear at the people's heart, feeling thrills and throbs quite imperceptible to others, and he waited patiently until they were perceptible to him before the possibility of mistake, and then acted with decision and persisted with tenacity. This and other high praise is uttered of him, but nothing too much has been or will be said. As his figure recedes in the vista of time it will grow greater, and its true proportions by the better developed, just as a great architectural pile is viewed at its best from a distance at which all its parts harmonize and blend into a perfect whole. The monument to Lincoln will be erected, and the sum for it will be voted. Let those who propose to stand against it make a strong record, for they will need its fortification.

THE BALLOT-BOX STUFFING CASES.

Referring to the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Mackin, Gallagher and Gleason cases the *Current* says the ruling is in consonance with the spirit of the law. Such we think, will be the public judgment strong as is the desire that these men be punished. They were charged with ballot stuffing. As a rule, such crimes are seldom exposed, and less frequently punished. The political ward "boss" is generally equal to the task of protecting his servants from the vengeance of the law. The case against the men in question is clear. But an error was made that is not chargeable to "boss" influences. The men were not "indict," but "presented." As the crime was an "infamous offense," they can only be punished after conviction in a trial on indictment. Mackin is not freed by the decision, for he is held in the penitentiary for perjury, but it will shorten his term to the limit fixed for the latter crime. It seems that public prosecutors should have known long ago when to "present," and when to "indict." The case is the same as that of the Spanish inquisition, which, if not rebuked and checked, must in time take political control almost wholly out of the hands that should guide and finally throttle the patriotic sense. At every outbreak of the people in given sections that trespasses upon the rights of men under the law, there is a quickening of this patriotic sense, just as there now is, when the fear obtains of conflicts. But without effort this will not always be. The methods of the politically unscrupulous in managing ward, town and city caucuses, and in manipulating the machinery through which the popular will should be expressed, also infringe upon inalienable rights, and, if persisted in and permitted, will in time result in a single scheming class controlling all the machinery of government, from Town Council to Congress. Then revolution in some form must follow. So that, whether the danger is from the insidious assault of the political boss or the rioter, the duty of the good citizen is to be constantly active in quickening the national heart and in keeping it fully alive, not only to the rich endowments of the republic, but to the dangers that encompass it. This duty is becoming more and more imperative as the nation receives more and more of accessions to its population from countries where but vague, and most often distorted, ideas obtain regarding a government by the popular will. We ought never to have great uprisings against corruption in this

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BIRD LIFE AND MILLINERY.

Organization is now being effected in the East against the wanton destruction of birds. The demand for birds for ladies' hats has alarmed the naturalists both here and in England, and they have perfected society organizations to put a stop to the destruction of bird life. This is not grounded in sentiment alone, but in the fact that most birds are greatly useful to agriculturists and florists as destroyers of insect pests, and many atmospheric pests invisible to ordinary vision. It is reported that 40,000 gulls and terns were slaughtered along the sandy shores of Cape Cod last year—all for millinery purposes. On the Virginia coast, near Cobb's Island, one contractor took 40,000 skins of terns. *Forrest and Stream*, one dealer in three months last year took 11,018 bird skins, and the same man admits that he kills as many as 50,000 birds per year for their plumage alone. Bird killers on Long Island in four months in 1855 supplied New York with 70,000 bird skins. In Texas a demand was received lately for the plumes of 10,000 white egrets, and larger demands than that for herons plumes are annually made upon sportsmen. It is said that thousands of pairs of egrets were blotted out of existence on Southern shores last year, and that very soon the bird will become extinct. As to lesser birds, they are killed by the million for their heads, wings and tail feathers.

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THE CHINESE IN TRANSIT.

Opportunity offered at Salt Lake last Wednesday for RECORD UNION representatives to miss Anderson, the actress, a few questions on the matter of the Chinese in transit. She replied to the reporter that she had stated her intention in London, as was the case, that it was the place of her birth and she was anxious to do so. She was found of the highest character, and was proud to know that she was welcomed by social organizations, and received with the mark of esteem, etc. Her manager is a man of great experience in theatrical management. During the administrations of Auditors George F. Maynard and William M. Edgar he served as a deputy to that office.

MARY ANDERSON TALKS A LITTLE.

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EXECUTIONS.

A bill is pending before the Legislature of New York to supersede hanging by the neck with a halter in the punishment of capital offenses. It provides for a commission to examine, adopt and report a method to the next Legislature. Hanging ought to be abolished and something substituted for it. The Spanish gauntlet is better, speedier and more certain, and inflicts least pain.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN BATTLE-STAFF. Archaeological researches have recently revealed in the neighborhood of Paris one of the three men found guilty before Judge Blaikie, and a United States jury was never sentenced, and thus none have been received with more favor than the latter. But while the Legislature of New York is about it, it should provide for a common executioner—that is, all executions should take place at one point, and be performed under one supervision, say at one of the State Prisons, should be officially witnessed only, and no sensational and demoralizing accounts of the execution should be permitted. While we would have no censorship of the press, we would not give reporters the opportunity to secure material for their flaming stories of scaffold death scenes. Moreover, the law should sentence the convicted one from the head of final judgment to that of death from the world, and not permit the criminal to pass as a hero, and to respond to a morbid taste for the sensational.

MR. MANNING'S BREAK-DOWN.

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CAUTION.

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REVELATION.

"And I went into the Vale of Beauvoir, and as I went I preached repentance to the people. And one morning, sitting by the fire, a great crowd came over me, and a temptation beset me. I said to myself, 'I must let them go, and the Elements and the stars came over me, and I said to myself, 'Let it alone, a living man is of God, and I praise the living God!'"—Journal of Beauvoir.

God's Word is true, and the temptation vanished, and I cast out the devil and the temptation vanished, and I praised the living God!—Journal of Beauvoir.

O men of God! our hope and faith.

The Elements stand still,

Blown over by a wind of death.

Takes Nature thought for such evils,

That place her human atoms still,

The mist on her rising suns still.

What reeks from our helpless wills?

Strange god of Force, with fear, not love,

Is it your will that I pray? Can prayer reach the star up there? To move Uniting Energy to spare?

What do you think of vastness here?

The mist on her rising suns still.

It is the mist on her rising suns still.

There is a God, who made all things.

And is he not good? And the temptation vanished, and I praised the living God!—Journal of Beauvoir.

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